

THE DAILY EMPIRE
H. H. ROBINSON,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
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General Grant's Last Campaign
The report of General Grant, read on Tuesday before the Senate, is, in many respects, of more importance than his history of military events. The latter was a journey over familiar ground, and, in consequence, few people cared to undertake it while those who did, saw nothing but what they had seen a thousand times before. The former covers new ground; it passes through new scenery, and hence is a matter of great interest to the nation.

This last report of the Lieutenant-General, with reference to a trip which he made from Washington to South Carolina. The principal fact of his journey were established at Richmond, Raleigh, Augusta

annapolis at Charleston. It is true that these points include, in their characteristics, the same elements, but a small portion of the Southern States; but one who understands these places will understand *ex*actly how thoroughly that of the whole of the late so-called confederacy. If disaffection existed anywhere, it would be in South Carolina, where any portion of the people of the southern States are equally the preserve of military power. It would be the same in the case of Fort Sumter, and that magazine of the same goals for the consumption of fire-eaters at Charleston.

General Grant holds none of that rebellion which is seen so plainly by the clairvoyant and the clairseer in the abolition newspaper press, and he says that he is satisfied that the Union thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sec-

rights—slave and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal (arms) that man can resort to.

His assertions will be a very nauseous pill for swallowing by the Greeleyes, Colfaxes and Sumners, who have been insisting on a "change of heart" in the Southern people. But what the Lieutenant-General says a little further on in his report, is still worse than what goes before. He believes that a small military force should be retained in the interior of each state, not to subjugate rebellion, not to protect negroes but to overcome and humiliate Southern white men, but simply to assist in preserving order until civil authority is re-established. Still more heterodox is the further

certion that these garrisons should be
ALL WHITE TROOPS." The presence
General Grant, "of black troops, late
lives, demoralizes labor—both by their
and by their furnishing, in their camp
for the freedmen for long distances
round."

This is wholesale slaughter by the Lieuten
enant-General. He is a veritable pirate in
bloodthirstiness. First, he makes r
abolitionism walk the plank; and th
scarcely overboard before he bundl
after it the whole army of niggers. No
with this, he tumbles over freed
the uglier troops, the philanthropic Freed
himself, and thus disposes of the
right-bearer of abolitionism, the subli
conventions, however, the subli

These officers connected with the bureau would like to think that, in some of the States, these affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that their belief so widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States that the land of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year.

After having thus tossed overboard the northern radicalism, nigger troops, and the Freedmen's Bureau, he adds to the choice selection of Freedmen in the following style:

"In some cases, I am sorry to say, the freedmen's mind does not seem to be disengaged of the idea that he has the right to live without provision for the future. The

of the better in the division of land and wealth, and the prevention of idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great destruction of the colored race."

Taken in all, the last campaign of the lieutenant-General is his most active, brilliant and decisive one. In writing this letter phalanx, composed of abolitionist, soldierly troops, philanthropic bureaus, and money darkeys, he has gained quite as great a victory as when he received the surrender of the starved remnants of Lee's rebellion. — *Chicago Times*.

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A Conscientious Demagogue.

The *Philadelphia Ledger*, speaking of Thaddeus Stevens' attempt to divide the congress and dominion over the President says:

In 1838, at the capital of Pennsylvania he whipped his party followers into the wicked measures of attempting to set aside

election by the people, and foist upon the Commonwealth a minority candidate for Governor and a minority Legislature. There were three honest members of the same party with Mr. Stevens who refused to carry out these treasonable practices. Namely, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant of Luzerne county, and Montellus, of Union county. The latter testified before the committee of investigation that he told Mr. Stevens that his "conscience would not permit him to sanction these corrupt proceedings." "Conscience, indeed," said Mr. Stevens, "throw conscience to the devil, and stand by your party." If the Congressional authorities at Washington follow such a leader, then we may well exclaim: "God save the Commonwealth!"

the Company, Dayton, Ohio, on MONDAY, JAN-
UARY 1, 1906, between the hours of 2 A. M. and
2 P. M. W. H. GILLISPIN, Sec'y.
Dayton O., Dec. 18, 1905. Jas19-34